THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9204. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1780.

CHILDREN of both Sexes

TAUGHT Engliſh, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c. by THOMAS DOW, at his School in the centre of Todderick's Wynd, Edinburgh.

He teaches by the moſt approved Engliſh methods, and on reaſonable terms; and, being a native of England, where he has had many years practice, he teaches the Engliſh pronunciation and ſpelling in particular, with due propriety.

The approbation of thoſe who entruſt to him the education of their children, he wiſhes to receive as his pupils do improvement, and will endeavour to merit by his uſual care and aſſiduity to facilitate their progreſs.

Youths advanced in years, and requiring his inſtruction, will receive a proper return for ſpending a few of their leiſure hours, particularly the evening hour, with him, who will ſpare no trouble of teaching them Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Menſuration, &c. by the beſt and moſt expeditious methods.

RUSSIA SOPE, GURGONA ANCHOVIES,

and PARMASAN CHEESE, to be ſold by JOHN GRANT Merchant in Leith.

THE Sheriff-clerk of Fife hereby intimates to the Freeholders of the ſaid ſhire, That their enſuing Michaelmas Meeting is to be held at Cupar, on Tueſday the third day of October next; and that CLAIMS for inrolment thereat are lodged in his hands for

Captain Charles Bell of Pitbladdo,
James Moriſon, Eſq; of Denbrae,
James Moriſon, firſt clerk to the Board of Annexed Eſtates,
Mr John Baxter architect in Edinburgh,
George Maxwell, Eſq; of Balmyle,
Captain George Moncrief of the 81ſt regiment of foot,
Henry Balfour of Halbrath,
Sir Robert Anſtruther of Baleaſkie,
Thomas Kennedy, Eſq; advocate,
George Mercer, Eſq; of the firſt troop of Horſe Guards,
James Mowbray, ſon to Robert Mowbray, Eſq; of Cockairnie,
Alexander Sutherland ſurgeon in Inverkeithing,
Robert Walker, late Bailie of Inverkeithing,
Patrick Plenderleath writer in Pittenweem,
James Carſtairs writer in Cupar,
Colonel William Wemyſs, eldeſt ſon of the Hon. James Wemyſs of Wemyſs,
Captain James Wemyſs of the 87th regiment of foot, eldeſt ſon of James Wemyſs, Eſq; younger of Wintbank,
Major James Suſanna Paton of the 93d regiment of foot,
Mr John Stark of Bandean, Miniſter of Balmerino,
Captain David Anſtruther, of the 42d regiment of foot,
Alexander Aliſon writer in Edinburgh,
William Stewart Barclay, Eſq; of Cullairnie,
Mr Alexander Meldrum of Eaſter Kincaple,
James Heggie, Eſq; of Pitleſſie,
Captain Robert Paton of Kinqaldie,
Philip Paton, Eſq; Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Kirkcaldy,
The Hon. General John Stewart of Pittendreich,
The Hon. Captain William Gray, ſecond ſon of John Lord Gray,
The Hon. Captain James Stewart, ſecond ſon of the deceaſed James Earl of Moray,
John Forreſt of Deanſtown,
Sir Charles Preſton of Valeyfield,
The Rev. Alexander Colvill of Hillſide,
Alexander Chriſtie of Balchriſty, Eſq;
John Bell of Kilduncan,
Captain John Cheap younger of Roſſie;
Dr Maccormick of Nether Pratis,
Mr John Hay of Morton,
Dr Robert Mowbray of Cockairnie,
John Pattullo of Balhouſſie.

There is alſo lodged in the ſaid Sheriff-clerk's hands, a PETITION for Patrick Moncrief, Eſq; of Reddie, for a Reſtriction of his qualification.

JO. HORSBURGH, Cla.

PRESERVATION of GAME.

THE EARL of LAUDERDALE,
Sir Alexander Dick of Preſtonfield, Bart.
Sir James G. Baird of Saughtonhall, Bart.
Charles Watſon of Saughton, Eſq;
Thomas Craig of Riccarton, Eſq;
Ad. Cunningham-Durham of Bonnington, Eſq;
John Chriſtie of Babbertoun, Eſq;
Archibald Chriſtie of Ratho, Eſq;
James Carmichael of Hailles, Eſq;
Thomas Sivewright of South-houſe, Eſq;
George Hay of Warriſton, Eſq;
Alexander Gibſon Wright of Cliftonhall, Eſq;
Alexander Johnſton of Straiton, Eſq;
Charles Gordon of Braid, Eſq;—and
Dr Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart,

Having entered into an Aſſociation, and being reſolved to PRESERVE the GAME upon their reſpective eſtates within the county of Mid-Lothian; therefore it is expected that no Gentleman will ſhoot or hunt upon their lands without a licence from the proprietors, as they are determined to proſecute every perſon who ſhall be found hunting, not duly qualified and licenced. And they do hereby offer a reward of ONE GUINEA to any perſon who ſhall inform againſt any poacher found hunting upon any part of the ſaid eſtates: To be paid by Laurence Inglis writer in Edinburgh, upon conviction of the offenders.

GAME.

THE Right Honourable the EARL of ROSEBERRY,
The Hon. Charles Hope Weir of Craigiehall,
Sir John Inglis of Cramond,
Sir Philip Ainſlie of Pilton,
Charles Watſon, Eſq; of Saughton,
John Howieſon, Eſqr of Brachead,
William Davidſon, Eſq; of Muirhouſe,
George Loch, Eſq; of Drylaw,
John Law, Eſq; of Lawrieſton,—and
Walter Scott of Clermiſton, Eſq;

Having entered into an Aſſociation, and being reſolved to preſerve the Game upon their eſtates within the counties of Mid-Lothian, Weſt Lothian, and Clidſdale; it is therefore expected that no Gentlemen will ſhoot or hunt upon their lands, without a licence from the proprietors, as they are determined to proſecute every perſon who ſhall be found hunting thereon not duly qualified and licenſed. And they do hereby offer a reward of ONE GUINEA to any perſon who ſhall inform againſt any poacher found hunting upon any part of the ſaid eſtates: To be paid by William Scott procurator-fiſcal for the county of Edinburgh, upon conviction.

GAME.

THE GAME upon the eſtates of INVERLEITH and DARNCHESTER, lying in the county of Mid-Lothian and Berwickſhire, being almoſt totally deſtroyed by poachers and other unqualified perſons, theſe are to certify, That all ſuch who ſhall, for the future, preſume to treſpaſs upon the ſaid eſtates will be proſecuted as the law directs; for which purpoſe perſons are appointed to give information, who are entitled to a reward on the conviction of the offenders.

That no Gentleman, not previouſly known to the keepers, may meet with challenge or diſturbance from them, an order will be granted, on application to Mr Rocheid.

A POCKET-BOOK LOST.

LOST on Thurſday laſt, by a Lady, between the New Bridge and the Water of Leith, by St Andrew's Square, a ſmall Red Turkey POCKET-BOOK, with a ſilver claſp, and a piece of tape tied round it, containing ſome Guinea Notes and papers which can be of no uſe but to the owner. On being returned to the Publiſher by the perſon who found it, TWO GUINEAS will be given, no queſtions being aſked.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE,

29th AUGUST 1780.

THE Court of Directors of the Britiſh Linen Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held here on Monday the 4th of September, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their Charter.

To be SOLD, by Mr Addiſon from London, on Tueſday the 5th of September 1780, on the New Bridge, facing the French Coffee-houſe,

ALL the Elegant and Faſhionable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a nobleman from London, and part of the ſtock in trade of a cabinet maker under misfortunes, the whole including a variety of elegant houſehold-furniture of every denomination, elegant and rich glaſs in burniſhed gold frames, Gerenndools to correſpiond, a large and beautiful Carpet, Cabroal Chairs, and new-faſhioned parlour Chairs, Tables, Drawers, and Bureans, Clocks, and Mahogany Clock-caſes, a Mathematical Chair for a gouty perſon, a Madame Table, with a variety of other articles.

The ſale will begin at twelve o'clock, and the goods will be on view two days preceding the ſale.

N. B. Goods or China may be had on reaſonable terms, from London.

ROUPING of HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE.

ON Tueſday the 5th day of September next, there is to be rouped and ſold, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the Manſion-houſe of INNERNETHY, which belonged to the deceaſed Adam Freer of Innernethy.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is ſold off.

From the London Papers, Auguſt 25.

Peterſburgh, July 25. A courier from Denmark, and another from Sweden, are arrived here, with the counter part of a treaty of alliance between Ruſſia and thoſe Courts, for the purpoſes of protecting the commerce of their reſpective ſubjects. It ought to be obſerved, that this plan is approved in all points by the parties intereſted therein, and we flatter ourſelves, that other Powers will adopt it in a ſhort time.

Paris, Aug. 16. It is given out at Verſailles, that the Marquis de Monteil, after having been ſome time at Madrid, and has had the title of Grandee of Spain conferred on him. His deſtination is as great a myſtery as was his departure from Paris. Some ſay he is going to Ferrol, to take the command of a ſtrong ſquadron, that is going directly to America; in conſequence of which, troops are already embarked on board the Spaniſh veſſels, which are in the road, and which are to be joined by the greateſt part of thoſe French ſhips that are arrived at Cadiz; though others aſſert, that two ſquadrons will join in the Streights, in order to complete the blockade of Gibraltar; it having been demonſtrated to the Court of Spain, that it cannot hold out ſix weeks ſiege without freſh ſupplies; for ſince the affair with Rodney, it has been very indifferently ſupplied with proviſions: It is evident, then, that it may be reduced by famine and not any other means, without loſing the lives of too many good ſubjects.

Amſterdam, Aug. 16. The inceſſant aſſiduity with which the equipment of our fleet is carrying on, makes it probable that it will be ready for ſea towards the end of the month, unleſs it ſhould be judged proper to defer its departure till the treaty with Ruſſia is ſigned: in the mean time it is rumoured, that the adheſion of the Republic to the ſyſtem of the armed neutrality, adopted by the greateſt part of the northern powers, will occaſion freſh troubles to the navigation of theſe provinces on the part of England, the moment it is announced authentically.

LONDON.

Laſt night a meſſenger arrived at Lord Stormont's office, with diſpatches from Dublin, which occaſioned a Cabinet Council to be ſummoned for this day.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were brought to the Admiralty from Plymouth, ſaid to contain an account of advice being received there, that the French fleet are at anchor in Breſt harbour.

We hear the Emperor of Germany, on his return from his preſent tour, intends to viſit Italy, and will alſo make a viſit to England.

It is ſaid there are advices in town from France, which mention, that a detached ſquadron, from Admiral Rodney's fleet, had taken the Minerva armed ſhip, of 24 guns, and nine ſail of homeward-bound St Domingo-men, which had been ſeparated in a tornado from the fleet, which conſiſted of 43 ſail, under convoy of two 74 gun ſhips, two frigates, and three armed ſhips.

It is reported that there are not above 35 ſail of Weſt Indiamen captured, the reſt having ſeparated, on finding the enemy coming down upon them, and eſcaped with the convoy.

We are informed, that the New York fleet was very near ſharing the ſame fate as the Eaſt and Weſt India, only they had the good luck to fall in with a Dutchman, who informed them, that he had juſt ſpoke with one of the frigates belonging to the combined fleets; in conſequence of this they immediately altered their courſe.

The merchants are in the greateſt anxiety for the port fleet, as they have been expected for ſome time. Eight per cent. was offered on them laſt night, and refuſed. An Eaſt India fleet is expected every hour, and not a ſingle ſhip of the line cruizing in the Bay.

Notwithſtanding every internal and external operation with the late accident to the Weſt India convoy, the ſtocks, the ſureſt criterion of our national ſtrength, as well as wealth, ſtill continue to keep up beyond expectation.

A maritime ſtate like Great Britain, ought always to be jealous of every power that makes any thing like a formidable appearance at ſea, and be perpetually on guard to prevent as much as poſſible a rival in that line; neither lulling itſelf into ſecurity, nor being alarmed at trifles.

We have now done with the *Ruſſians as viſiters*: they have left the Downs, and conſequently are not now in any danger of being ſeized. With Friar Bacon's *brazen head*, we may ſay, "the time is paſt." We have paid *forced* compliments to the Ruſſian Admiral, for which he probably will not think himſelf bound to be grateful. The next time we ſee him, he may perhaps not politely aſk for aſſiſtance, but peremptorily inſiſt on quarters for his people. Then we may ſay,—*Serius eſt lapſo claudere limen equo.*

It is thought that the late tumults in this metropolis took their *real* riſe from ſome electrical experiments of his Excellency Dr Franklin, who was willing to give a *ſalutary ſhock* to England; but failing of *proper conductors* it was not executed as he intended, and the electric fire broke out into flame.

There are two apparent cauſes why the French fight better now than in former wars. The firſt is, that the King of France hath given up his ſhare of the prizes to the captors; and, however the French officers may be urged to honour, it is well known the common men wanted ſome other incentive to their courage than the mere glory of the Grand Monarch. The other cauſe is, that there are numbers of Iriſh and Americans in the French navy, who not only teach them how to manœuvre their ſhips, but ſet them an example how they ſhould fight them.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Aug. 25.*

The Bienfaiſant arrived at Plymouth the 22d inſtant, and carried in with her the Compte d'Artois, a French ſhip of war, of 64 guns and 700 men, after an engagement of one hour and forty minutes; the French had 70 killed and many wounded; the Bienfaiſant had 4 killed and 20 wounded.

The Hypocrite privateer of Liverpool is arrived from a cruize, and carried in three prizes, loaded with wheat, for Spain.

The St Joſeph, Aſhwick, from Waterford to Newfoundland, is taken and carried into France.

The Grand Trimmer, Smedly, has taken and ſent into Falmouth the N. S. D. Conception, with ſalt, from [illegible] Lisbon.

The Mary, Jackſon, from [illegible] to Portugal, is retaken by Admiral Gayton's privateers, and ſent into Morlaix.

The Venture privateer of Jerſey, has ſent in there the St Joſeph, Harragoity, a brig, with wine, &c. from Bayonne to Nantz.

Portſmouth, 22. Arrived the La Veuve de la Cotere, ——, from Martinico, laſt from Plymouth, with ſugar, coffee, &c. prize to the Alert privateer, of Cowes.

The Briſtol, Kennedy, from Barbadoes for Briſtol, was loſt going into Antigua to join convoy; but 60 hogſheads of ſugar were ſaved.

The Samuel, Harley, from Falmouth to Dover, is taken and ranſomed by a French privateer for 100 guineas.

The Charlotte, Pidgely, from Waterford for Newfoundland, is taken by an American privateer.

The John and Joſeph, Young, from Carmarthen to London, laden with lead and corn, was taken the 15th inſt. off the Land's End, and ranſomed for 600 guineas.

The St Bartholomew, ——, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, with ſugar, coffee, &c. is taken and ſent into Portſmouth by the Prince George man of war.

The Laurel cutter, Captain Buck, has retaken and carried into Brixham, a ſloop with flour.

The Britannia, Fiſher, from Barbadoes to Antigua, in order to join convoy, ran on ſhore, and is obliged to diſcharge part of her cargo.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE ſuperiority which our fleets have ever maintained over the fleets of all the world, aggravates our late loſs to the higheſt degree. Our pride, as well as intereſt, have been materially injured. Yet if we examine the circumſtance coolly, the reſult muſt be a concluſion, that neither the honour of the nation, nor the property of the nation, have ſuffered ſo materially as intereſted men would perſuade us to believe. Thirty-eight ſail of the line capturing a fleet of merchantmen cannot tarniſh the glory of the Britiſh arms, nor can the loſs of ſuch a fleet cauſe any perceptible diminution of her wealth. A temporary inconvenience is the worſt effect that can ariſe from our preſent loſs; it cannot be matter of triumph to our enemies, though it is matter of advantage; but the advantage to them will be as trifling as the inconvenience to us.

As this nation is now circumſtanced, every man who would ſtimulate us to any other purpoſe than a noble exertion againſt the common foe, ſhould be conſidered by us as an enemy to his country. He is the beſt citizen who, of this day, puts on the moſt cheerful countenance—who encourages his fellow-ſubjects to ardour and unanimity—who ſhews them what Britain has done, and what Britain is able to do.—It was thus the old Romans acted; it was ſuch conduct diſtinguiſhed the patriots of ancient Greece. This was the conduct which overturned the fleets of Carthage, this was the conduct which defeated the mighty navies of Xerxes; and if this conduct be adopted in England, if the people of Britain will ſhew themſelves above deſpondency, Britiſh Generals will again thunder at the gates of Spaniſh cities; Britiſh Generals will again march through the ſtreets of Paris; the Ditch will again crouch to the Crown of Britain for protection; and all Europe will tremble at your name! But above all, our virtue will bring America to a ſenſe of her duty, and in conjunction with her, and our loyal bretiren the Iriſh, our enemies ſhall fly before us, and our name for ever retain its ancient glorious character among the nations.

PORTIUS.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 26.

St James's, Aug. 26.

THE following address of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow, has been presented to the King by Alexander Donald, Esq; one of the present Magistrates of the said city, being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber in Waiting. Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously; and Mr Donald had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow, with hearts impressed with the firmest attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and family, beg leave most humbly to express our abhorrence and detestation of those dreadful acts of violence and outrage, which lately threatened the subversion of all legal authority in the capital of your Majesty's dominions.

While we express on this occasion our grateful thanks for the paternal care manifested by your Majesty, in the wise and effectual measures employed to quash those daring commotions;

We humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that, as Magistrates and Citizens highly sensible of the blessings we enjoy under your mild government, we shall carefully watch over the peace of the community to which we belong; and oppose, with the utmost vigour, every attempt against the dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and that excellent constitution of which you have ever been the guardian.

Permit us to express to your Majesty our sincere congratulations on the success which has attended your arms in the southern provinces of America; and to hope, that the blessings which your Majesty's mild and equitable government must communicate to the Colonies of Georgia and South Carolina, will have a happy effect in dissolving the combinations of your Majesty's subjects who are still in rebellion; and that peace and commerce will soon be restored to that distracted country, under the government of the best of Princes.

WILLIAM FRENCH, Provost.

Signed in Council,

Glasgow, Aug. 16. 1780.

St James's, Aug. 22. This day M. de Bukaty, Resident from the King and the Republic of Poland, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

To which he was introduced by the Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrel Dormer, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

Admiralty-Office, August 26. 1780.

Copy of a letter from Captain Macbride, of his Majesty's ship Bienfaisant, to Mr Stephens, dated at Sea, August 13. 1780.

SIR,

I WROTE to you, for the information of their Lordships, on my arrival at Corke, the intelligence I had received, and the steps I intended to take in consequence. The Charon arrived on the 11th inst. I sailed with the convoy next day, having the Charon, Licorne, and Hussar in company. As many of the convoy still remained, I ordered the Licorne and Hussar to keep off the harbour's mouth to hasten them, while the Bienfaisant and Charon lay to with those that were out. At day-light we had drove down as far as the Old Head of Kinsale, when I observed a large sail in the south east in chace of some of the convoy: He was soon chaced in turn, the Charon in company; the other two frigates were out of sight off Corke. About half past seven we came up with her. It is something singular, that the action on both sides began with musquetry; he hoisted English colours, and kept his fire: I determined to do the same. As we ranged within pistol-shot, some conversation passed between us. In this mode we got so far forward on his bow, that neither his bow or our quarter guns would bear. Being certain what the ship was, I then ordered the small arms on the poop to begin; she returned it, and hoisted her proper colours. It was some little time before I could regulate my sail, and place my ship. They had determined to board us, and acted so to favour the design. It was a daring, though unsuccessful attempt. After an hour and ten minutes smart action, her rigging and sails cut to pieces, twenty-one men killed and thirty-five men wounded, she struck, and proved to be the Comte d'Artois, of 64 guns and 644 men, a private ship of war commanded by Monsieur Piquet, in the Irish service, who is slightly wounded in the second, in the Irish Lieutenant de Vaisseaux, who is slightly wounded in the second, in the Irish Lieutenant de Vaisseaux, another Colonel en Second, Lieutenant Perry of the Hibernia, and the people who were taken on board the Margaritta prize. The Bienfaisant had 3 killed and 22 wounded; furniture cut of course; but the masts and yards not materially injured. There was one man slightly wounded in the Charon. I brought to, to refit; and the convoy of ninety-nine sail proceeded on with a very fresh and fair wind. The Licorne is in Company: The steady gallantry of my officers and men did them honour: I beg in particular to recommend my first Lieutenant Mr Thomas Lewes to their Lordships notice.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN MACBRIDE.

[This Gazette likewise contains a dutiful and loyal address from the Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of Lanark.]

From the London Papers, Aug. 26.

Smyrna, July 7. The plague still continues to carry off some persons, but we are delivered from the locusts, which are driven to the neighbouring countries, and are ravaging the plains of Kirkagats, Magnesia, and Cassaba, where they have destroyed the cotton plants.

Lisbon, July 24. The new Ambassador from his Christian Majesty arrived here the day before yesterday, and made his public entry in the usual manner.

Ildefonso, July 31. A detachment of the Cadiz fleet is sent after an English convoy destined for Gibraltar, escorted by the Panther, which has taken refuge at Mogador, and then at Earrache, upon hearing the Spanish fleet was out. On the 9th a fleet of 16 vessels arrived in the Bay of Algesiras, nine of which were laden with cannon, bombs, cartridges, and other ammunition. They also had on board a vast number of artillery workmen.

Brest, Aug. 11. The ships and frigates which sailed the 4th from this port were designed to protect the convoy from Nantz and Bourdeaux. This convoy, composed of about 60 vessels, laden with provision, ammunition, and plates of copper, arrived here under the escort of the Bellona and another frigate.

Paris, Aug. 16. The taking of le Fargis, a homeward-bound Indiaman, was such a loss to Mr B——, a considerable banker, that he was obliged to stop payment last Saturday, and it is feared his failure may occasion several others.

Paris, Aug. 17. By the last letters from Cadiz, the combined fleet under Don Louis de Cordova, sailed the 1st of August for Corunna, which is the place of rendezvous, and where the Count de Estaing is to take the command.

We hear from Madrid that there are three reports relative to the destination of de Estaing; the first is, that he is to attempt the taking of Gibraltar; the second is, that with a squadron of 12 ships of the line, with troops, well furnished, he is to assist America: the third says, he will certainly conduct the combined fleet to the Channel, and attempt making a descent in England. It is added, that Count de Estaing has orders before he leaves the European seas to go to the mouth of the Tagus and attack Commodore Johnstone's squadron, and clear those parts of the English privateers, which, by the favour they enjoy in the Portuguese ports, infest the trade both of the belligerent powers and neutrals very much.

It is said an English privateer has taken a packet-boat with dispatches from the Chevalier de Terney, whose squadron arrived at Rhode-Island the 2d of July.

Two English privateers have had the temerity to land at Lambale Pioneirsel, about seven leagues from Brest, but some soldiers and the inhabitants soon obliged them to return to their ships again.

LONDON.

This morning advice was received that the Cartwright packet, Capt Newman, was safe arrived at Falmouth from New York, with a mail, after a passage of 42 days. The mail will not be brought up to the Post office until Monday.

This morning some dispatches were received from New-York, brought over in the Cartwright packet, Capt. Newman, which is arrived at Falmouth. She left New-York the 5th ult. and Sandy-Hook on the 11th, and was chased off the North coast of Ireland by a French privateer, which obliged her to run into a port between Cape Clear and Mizen head, whereby she escaped. In that port she found the Bienfaisant and her prize lying at anchor; and from whence the Captain set off Express for England, leaving the packet to take advantage of the convoy of the two men of war, which were to sail with the first fair wind for Plymouth.

Yesterday the Captain of the Carteret packet arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot at New York; they contain an account of the safe arrival of Admiral Greaves, and the fleet under his command, and that they were preparing to sail for Rhode Island, in hopes of forcing Monsr. Ternay to an action.

The Trident and Guadaloupe men of war were arrived at New York, after being chased off the Capes of Virginia by 42 sail of French ships.

Private letters received yesterday from Paris mention, that Monsr. de Ternay had met with a repulse at New York, and lost 3000 men.

Ternay's squadron, including the transports, consisted of upwards of fifty sail; on the Capes of Virginia they chased two English frigates belonging to Admiral Arbuthnot, who had the good fortune to escape, and arrived safe at New York.

Official advices are said to be received at Versailles from Monsr. Guichen, which contain an account that Don Solano, with the Spanish squadron, transports, &c. parted company with him on the 16th of June, and was making the best of his way for the Havannah. The dispatches make no mention of any engagement having happened.

Yesterday, advices were received in town by express from Bristol, giving an account of the arrival in that port of a ship from Boston: she brings intelligence to the following effect; that Ternay was arrived at Providence in Rhode-Island, and had landed 5000 men, and hoisted the French standard, which gave rise to a report, that he had taken possession in the French King's name, which had caused a great deal of confusion and consternation in New England when the vessel sailed. Three transports, with a regiment on board, parted company with him on the passage, but he soon heard of their being safe at Boston, and ordered them to march over land to Rhode-Island. An American gentleman of consequence, of the name of Temple, and his family, are passengers in the above ship, and it is said they are the only ones. There was certain news at Boston, that Admiral Graves was arrived at New York, with seven sail of

It was yesterday reported, that Admiral Rodney had engaged Monsr. Guichen in the West Indies, and taken the Languedoc, and two other sail of the line.

Lady Rodney has received a letter from her husband, informing her of the safe arrival of Commodore Walsingham with his squadron, and that all the fleet were then well. As these letters mention nothing of a fourth engagement, the reports on that subject, which have prevailed for some time past, and been further propagated in the later foreign Gazettes, seem to have no foundation.

The hopes of reducing the Colonies to reasonable terms, do not depend upon beating Washington, or any other General of the rebels, nor upon taking towns, or subduing whole Provinces, but upon our maintaining our naval superiority in the West-Indies. If Rodney and Walsingham should defeat the French and Spanish squadrons united under the command of Guichen, the Americans will certainly be obliged to make such offers as we may think it prudent to accept.

All the Cabinet Ministers have country seats very near the metropolis, where they reside by the King's desire, that they may be the more speedily called together in case of necessity.

It may be deemed a fortunate circumstance, that the New York fleet got clear of the combined squadrons, of which authentic advice is received at the Admiralty.

It was the general opinion at Lloyd's on Thursday night and yesterday, that many more of the West India fleet had escaped than were mentioned.

The Jamaica merchants have agreed to make application to the Lords of the Admiralty, for a fleet of men of war to be sent out immediately to meet the homeward-bound Jamaica and Leeward Island ships, they having but a small convoy and are shortly expected home.

Admiral Geary is to have an addition of six ships of the line, and two fifties, to the grand fleet, when he next sails, which is expected to be in a few days.

Four ships of the line are ordered out to sea immediately, in order to protect the homeward-bound fleets, which are daily expected to arrive.

A number of vessels are now loading at the Red House, Deptford, with provision and stores for Gibraltar, which are to be convoyed thither by a very strong fleet.

This morning an express arrived at the Admiralty from the Governor of Gibraltar, brought by the Raven sloop of war, which is arrived at Falmouth.

A letter from an officer in the Manchester volunteers at Gibraltar, says, "We have for some time past been obliged to live upon salt provisions, but now we are making amends for it, the whole garrison being well supplied with plenty of good fresh beef; poultry and pork continue very dear; a full grown fowl will not be bought under a dollar, and pork is at a pistareen a pound. The garrison in general healthy, and in good spirits, the enemy very quiet. General Elliot is indefatigable employed in providing fresh provisions for the garrison; the new works are compleately finished; the battery on the Mole Head is mounted with 18 twenty-four pounders, demi-circular, and has an extensive command of the Bay."

The Cabinet have resolved to postpone the dissolution of Parliament until after Christmas: the present Parliament will therefore meet early in November, to pass the land and malt duties, &c. There will be very little private business, and the dissolution will certainly take place early in the spring. This is the present settlement.

Yesterday there was a full Board of Treasury, which sat for near four hours, and afterwards adjourned the business of that department for six weeks.

Yesterday some private dispatches were received from Paris, which came by the way of Ostend, and are said to contain an account of the rejoicings made there on the taking the East and West India fleets, which they value at a million and a half sterling.

The King of France has published a general pardon for all deserters belonging to the marine department, as well officers as common soldiers of the mariners and sailors, upon condition of those that are within his Majesty's dominions surrendering within one month after the publication of the said general pardon in the place or province of their residence; and of those who reside in foreign countries, within one year from the date of the same.

A letter from Paris says, "It is currently reported, that the King's household will at last be totally suppressed. That business, it is said, is entirely finished. The King, informed that those persons who are most interested in useless expences, were caballing to maintain them, has explained himself very clearly on that head, and has declared, that he will make a severe example of the first who shall dare to oppose the œconomical views of the Director-General of the Finances."

The taking of the large and fine frigate the Nymphe, on a new construction, by the Flora, on our new construction, (says a correspondent) may serve to convince the French, that upon an equal footing we shall always be victorious. It will also convince the Lords of the Admiralty of the absolute necessity there is for building our 36 gun frigates on a much larger scale, as the French adopted that scheme ten years ago, and our Ministers have been repeatedly advised of it, by a gentleman who was on the spot, and even visited the ports of France in the year 1770.

Admiral Geary will certainly put to sea with thirty-six sail of the line, (including the reinforcements) in the course of next week; the combined fleet, if the eight ships from Brest have joined them in the Bay, will be forty-eight strong.

In all probability one of the most bloody and decisive actions will be fought in the Channel between the English and combined fleets in the course of the next month, that ever was recorded in naval history.

An attempt against Jamaica has probably been made by the Spaniards before this, as there is no doubt but Don Solano had withdrawn his fleet to the Havannah, &c. with the sole view of covering a descent upon that island.

The next outward-bound West India fleet will sail a month sooner than was intended, on account of the disaster that befel that which sailed last.

A thousand Hessians, it is said, are to be embarked with all possible expedition for Jamaica, in the room of the troops which were taken in their passage to that island.

[illegible] ordered to man the men of war that will be ready in different ports in a few days, in consequence of which no protections will be regarded for some time.

So desirous were the Dutch, at the commencement of the rebellion, to preserve a strict neutrality, that they stationed two frigates off St Eustatia and Curacoa, to take any of their own ships, which should attempt to supply the colonies with warlike stores; but since France and Spain have taken part against us, Holland has not only joined the hostile tribe, but seduced the northern powers to confederate against us, and participate her ingratitude and cowardice. Hence the justice of their conduct is a mere matter of indifference, and laws and treaties become no longer binding, than they have strength and power to break them with impunity.

Admiral Darby has but four ships of the line and some frigates cruising with him off the mouth of Brest harbour.

Orders are sent to Ireland to take up 20,000 tons of shipping with all possible expedition, for the service of the merchants.

Two transports are now loading at the Tower with ordnance stores, supposed to be destined for America.

A number of Greenwich Hospital pensioners have been sent down to Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, to do duty on board the ships lying there in ordinary, from which the men have been taken to man the ships now in commission.

On Monday last died at Sudbury, in Derby-shire, Lord Vernon. He is succeeded in his title by George Venables Vernon, Esq; now Lord Vernon.

The Chevalier de Clonard, who commanded the French man of war that struck to Captain M'Bride, is second son to a Mr Sutton, late of the county of W—— in Ireland, who, for some services rendered by him to France in the late war, was created a Count by Lewis XV. by the title of Clonard. The Chevalier being extremely well acquainted with the southern coast of Ireland, particularly near Waterford and Wexford, was pitched upon to take the command of a man of war, that was destined to cruize off the Irish coast, with a view to intercept the linen ships, and such victuallers and transport, as might be found under a slender convoy. The equipment of the man of war was, however, not at the expence of the Crown, but of individuals, and the Count de Clonard himself was engaged pretty deeply in it, and consequently must be a considerable sufferer by the capture of the ship.

The East India Company have ordered the Southampton and Mercury packet, in their service, to be got ready for sea with all possible expedition.

The following account of the value of the five East India ships lately taken, as appears per Company's invoice, may be depended upon, viz.

L. 147,932 : 8 : 0.

711 bales of cloth; 207 ditto long ells; 372 tons copper; 160 ditto iron; 800 ditto lead; 599 cwt. steel; 99 casks of musket shot; 54 tons cannon shot and bombs; 50 barrels powder; 11 ditto silver, at 1000 l. per barrel; 5[illegible]

…s cannon; 171 tons of iron cannon; 243 men, King's troops; 67 ditto, Company's recruits; 34 ditto, Cadets; 62 ditto and women passengers; 100 seamen, and 26 guns each ship.

Particulars of naval stores, &c. not mentioned, but the value is included in the above sum.

The following is a list of the two first fleets which were taken up on Thursday last by the East-India Company.

Ships.	*Captains.*	
Lorth North	W. Hambly	
Queen	Pet. Douglass	
Latham	John Prince	Afloat 13 Sept.
Hinchinbrook	Ar. Maxwell	Gravesend, 28.
New Ship	Ar. Morris	Downs, 24 Oct.
Ditto	Sam. Rogers	
Ditto	Ja. Ogilvie	
Sybella	Tho. Walter	Afloat 13 Oct.
New Ship	Nath. Paul	Gravesend, 27.
Ditto	C. Gregorie	Downs, 22 Nov.
Ditto	Ja. Rees	

There are no voyages yet appointed for the above ships.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, July 1.

"The fleet for England is appointed to sail the first of August; but it is generally believed it will be put off to a further time, as the arrival of part of Don Solano's fleet is hourly expected at the Havannah, which circumstance will, in all probability, occasion martial law to take place here; but nevertheless our Governor still continues making preparations for another expedition, though God knows if any of the troops which are gone on the former expedition will ever return."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 31.

"An English merchant ship called the Unity, was brought in here on the 25th; she sailed from Gibraltar the night of the 23d, with a brisk eastern breeze, but was taken in the ocean by one of Don Miguel Gaston's squadron."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Aug. 23.

"We are this moment informed of the arrival in the river of a brig from Boston, with a flag of truce, having on board Robert Temple, Esq; and his family, and no other passengers, who brings an account that Monf. Ternay, with his fleet, and 6000 land forces, was arrived at Rhode-Island. Various are the conjectures respecting the arrival of the above gentleman, as he is known to be a person of very considerable property at Boston."

Another account says, "A brigantine, a flag of truce, arrived at Bristol from Boston, has brought home some officers; and other gentlemen are arrived in her, who, it is said, are charged with an important commission."

Mr Temple, *celebrated* for a combat between him and Mr Whately, the banker, in Hyde Park, some years since, in which the latter received several severe wounds, is arrived from Boston, at Bristol.—Whether this be only to settle his private affairs, or that he has any secret powers to treat on behalf of the colonies, with his Majesty's Ministers, is not known.

Extract of a letter from Margate, Aug. 21.

"The excursions by land, or water, are here delightful. I went on Thursday to visit the Russian men of war in the Downs; they are fine ships, but wretchedly manned, and sea-sick; the scurvy too is violent on board them. They are awkward dogs at their business, and seem not to understand their own signals. They know nothing of the business they are come about; and whether hostile or friendly, they cannot tell."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Aug. 25.

"Arrived the La Fortune, from St Domingo, for Bourdeaux, loaded with sugar, coffee, &c. and the Victory, from ditto to ditto, loaded with sugar, &c. last from Falmouth, prizes to the Grand Trimmer, Alligator, and Ranger privateers. The Quebec fleet, which sailed on Wednesday, put back the same day to St Helen's, but yesterday evening they weighed with a fair wind at N. E. and sailed for the westward.

"Also sailed the Fox frigate to the westward.

"This morning sailed the William armed ship, with several vessels under convoy, for Plymouth.

"Arrived several ships from London, for Barbadoes and Carolina."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, August 25.

Wheat, 28 a 32 s; a 33 a 36 s. 6 d.	Boiling Peas, 29 a 30 s.
Rye, 19 a 21 s.	Tick Beans, 19 a 20 s. 6 d.
Oats, 14 s. a 17 s. 6 d.	Small ditto, 22 a 24 s. 6 d.
Barley, 15 a 18 s.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Malt, 22 a 29 s.	Flour, 32 s. per sack.
Grey Peafe, 20 a 22 s.	Second fort, 30 s.
White ditto, 25 a 27 s.	Rape Seed, 18 l. per last.

PRICE OF STOCKS, August 26.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old. Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 61⅞ a 62.	Ditto New Ann. 59⅜ a 60.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 75¼ a ⅜.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 61⅝ a ¾.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 23 a 25 s. prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11½ dife.
Long Ann. 16¾.	Lot. Tick. 13 l. 7 s.
Ann. 1777, —	Scrip. 76½.
Ditto 1778, 12 7-16ths.	Omnium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, 7 a 8 s. prem.
South Sea Stock, shut.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 26.

"The French Ministry were informed of the arrival of Monf. Ternay at Rhode-Island, by an advice ship from Boston, whose dispatches were brought to Paris yesterday fortnight, the 12th instant.

"An officer arrived in town this day from Lord Shuldham, at Plymouth, with advice that Monf. Du Chatault, with 8 sail of the line, had put to sea from Brest, and gone for Corunna.

"The Russian fleet of 13 sail has passed Brest, steering S. S. W. without any merchantmen in company.

"The grand fleet have orders to sail to St Helen's as soon as they have got in their men and stores, which it is expected they will very soon. The men in Haslar hospital recover very fast, and go on board their own ships again. 2347 men were sent on shore sick, out of which number 58 have died.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, August 28.

"We have the pleasure to announce the arrival at Stromness in Orkney, of the Resolution and Discovery. Two gentlemen who came passengers in them from the Cape of Good Hope, came to town last night, and immediately sent off an express to London. They left the vessels at Stromness, having got the opportunity of a boat, which landed them at Garmouth."

The above two gentlemen came here last night. We are informed, that the Resolution and Discovery arrived at Stromness the 22d current, after a passage of 15 weeks; and that four days before they left the Cape, the Nassau and Southampton East-Indiamen had sailed for Britain under convoy of a frigate of 32 guns.

The spirit of the Irish House of Commons, in voting certain resolutions of the Patriotic Associations "false, scandalous, libellous, and seditious," does them the highest honour, and will doubtless open the eyes of many who are misled by the pretended friends of their country. It sets also a bright example to the timid Ministry in this country, who, if they would have courage enough to attack the mock Patriots on this side the water in the same manner, they and their scandalous associations would probably share the same fate.

Extract of a letter from an Officer, late on board the Monarch man of war, to his father in Edinburgh, dated on board the Count d'Artois, Plymouth, Aug. 23.

"The Monarch having taken several prizes, I was thought a fit person to conduct one of them home. We were separated from the Monarch but three or four days, when we were chaced, for nine days, by the Count d'Artois, French privateer of war of 64 guns, and were taken the 20th of July, within a few leagues of Scilly, where we continued till the 13th of August, when we fell in with the Bienfaisant of 64 guns, and the Charon of 44. After an engagement of two hours, the Count d'Artois struck to the two British ships, who carried her the same day into Crookhaven in Ireland. I am sorry to mention, that the civility I received from the French greatly exceeded what I afterwards experienced from my own countrymen. All the time I was prisoner to the former, I did not lose a single article; but, after the British took possession of their prize, I was stript of almost every thing, not having left me so much as one shirt, or one pair of stockings to shift myself; and here I lie without my bedding, or any thing but what is on my back."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Webster, of the Elizabeth of Newcastle, to his owner there.

"I had the misfortune to get aground in coming over the Stanford, by mistake of a second white beacon that is laid on a shoal lately grown up in Layston South Roads, but got off without damage, by help of a cadge and towline; the shoal lies with the lights open to the southward, and within a cable length and a half of the beach. As few of the trade know any thing of a second beacon being there, and by coming in thick weather as I was, may easily mistake the beacon, by being both one colour, and the shoal is very dangerous; it is very necessary the public should be acquainted therewith; for there is not above 14 feet on it at high water neap tides."

Extract of a letter from a field officer in the British army, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Cork, Aug. 19. 1779, the authenticity of which may be depended on.

"A vessel in twenty-two days from New York arrived at Crookhaven on Thursday evening, and landed two American gentleman (one of them a Quaker), and an officer express. They came here last night, and early this morning set out for Dublin on their way to London. Those gentlemen would not tell the purport of the express; but from some words that have fallen from them, it is supposed the intelligence they bring is *most* agreeable. I am told one of them said, "That the news they were carrying was the best that "had been brought since the American war began." We flatter ourselves that the Americans are now convinced of their error, and have again submitted to that mild government they so unhappily seceded from a few years ago.

"Two tenders are sent to Crookhaven to receive the prisoners taken in the Count d'Artois, by the Bienfaisant, Captain Macbride; they are mostly renegadoes; the first and second Captains are said to be natives of the county of Wexford.

"The Athole Highlanders begin their march from Kinsale for Dublin on Tuesday, and are to be replaced by the 30th regiment from Corke."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, Aug. 18.

"The Edward, a brig belonging to this port, who sailed from hence the 10th instant, for Newportpratt in ballast, was taken the day following between Broadhaven and Blacksod, by the Sturdy Beggar privateer of 16 carriage guns, and 90 men. The brig was ransomed for 180 guineas, and the privateer afterwards stood in for this bay."

Extract of a letter, dated Corke, Aug. 19.

"Yesterday, arrived at Crookhaven, a vessel from New York, substituted in the place of the Carteret packet, which had been chaced on shore on Long Island, with the New York mail from England. A gentleman who came passenger in her reports, that she left New York the 11th of July, at which time they had an account there, that M. Ternay's fleet were off the Capes of Virginia the 5th of July; that the Triton and Guadalampe frigates had that day been chaced by the French fleet, but escaped by throwing every thing overboard, and were arrived at New York; the fleet there, under the command of Admiral Arbuthnot, consisted of the Europa, Robuste, and Raisonable, of the line, the Renown of 50 guns, the Romulus, Rainbow, and Roebuck of 44 guns each, and four frigates, exclusive of those which were out a cruizing; that if Ternay should attempt any thing against New York, Admiral Arbuthnot was prepared to receive him; that Admiral Graves was hourly expected to arrive, and that a fleet of 60 or 70 sail were preparing to sail for Corke, under convoy of the Raisonable.

"The above packet was to sail for Falmouth, in company with the Bienfaisant, Captain M'Bride; and it is added, that an officer of the packet had proceeded by land from Crookhaven, supposed with his dispatches for London."

The following notice was filed at the Royal Exchange Coffee-room on Saturday night.

Custom-house, Dublin, 18th August 1780.

SIRS,

"The board have, this morning, received a letter from the port surveyor at Waterford, dated the 16th instant, giving an account that the passage yacht from Milford, was captured that morning, three leagues east of the Tower, by the Subtil luggar privateer of Dunkirk, pierced for 14, but mounting six guns only, John Moulton, an American, commander, and 50 men, that she had taken a brig off the Land's end, which was afterwards retaken by a British frigate, and that she ransomed the said yacht.

I am directed to give immediate notice thereof.

By order of the Commissioners,

GEO. L'ESTRANGE, Dep. Collector."

To the Merchants and Traders of the city of Dublin.

To the Publisher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

IT is the peculiar Characteristic of a Briton to think himself superior to the most trying Situations. Difficulties but increase his Ardour, and every fresh danger produces fresh Fortitude. He smiles when he is told he is *ruined*; for, he finds a Supply of Courage in his *own* Breast, that assures him of future Success.

But, although this Turn of thinking is a Virtue in some Cases, in others it degenerates to mere Rashness. There is a wide Difference between Firmness under unavoidable Misfortunes, and the Fool-hardiness of unnecessarily seeking them.

Those are not sufficiently aware of this truth, who throw out so much Invective against the Ministry, for not seizing upon the Russian Men of War lately in the Downs. They surely forget, that we are already engaged in *a War of Odds*, which it requires the utmost Skill to conduct; and that the Empress being at the Head of a powerful Confederacy, it is impossible but that such a Breach of Faith must have been resented in a Manner every way disadvantageous to Britain. Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, with the injured Party, would have been ready to fall upon us, and, assisted by those we are already engaged with, to attempt what they all wish for, the humbling of a Power they think has too long maintained the Superiority.

It would become those Persons, therefore, who are for precipitately plunging us into new Difficulties, to examine first, Whether there is a Probability of overcoming them? otherwise they will fall under the Suspicion of having heard only one Side of the Evidence, in a Cause where Liberty, Life, and Public Honour are at Stake.

The following Anecdote, which is told as a Fact, humorously points out the Impropriety of judging without proper Information:—In the year 1756, when the kingdom was threatened, as lately, with an Invasion from France, his Majesty George II. enquired of Lord Anson, "Pray, vat "be de *flat-bottom Boat*,—I do hear of nothing else."—Lord Anson told his Majesty, they were to be used in invading his Kingdom, and went and brought a Model of one of them, which when the King saw, he exultingly exclaimed, "By Gar, if dis be de Ships of de King of France, "my Ships shall beat him to de Devil!"

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

FORESIGHT.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Aug. 25.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	20s.	0d.	19s.	6d.	18s.	6d.
Bear,	12	9	11	6	10	6
Oats,	12	0	11	2	10	0
Peafe,	8	9	8	0	7	2

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN FOR CONVOY.

Aug. 12. The Peggy of Alloa, Paterson, from Petersburgh for Seaham.
15. Swan of and for Campbelton, Sinclair, from Dantzic, with staves.
Mary of and for Perth, Sym, from ditto, with ditto.

ELSINORE, August 15 1780.——Wind S. W.

Leith Shipping, August 28—30.

ARRIVED,

Ships,	*Belonging to*	*Masters,*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Diligence,	Perth,	Kidd,	London,	goods.
Gentle Jean,	Kincardine,	Cumming,	London,	goods.
King George,	Leith,	Marshall,	London,	goods.
Athell,	Perth,	Archer,	London,	goods.
Betsey,	Leith,	Boyd,	London,	goods.
Star,	Leith,	Ritchie,	London,	goods.
Peggy,	Kincardine,	Hodge,	Wilsbech,	grain.
Two Sisters,	Fraserburgh,	Reid,	Portfoy,	meal.
Two Sisters,	Eastercazer,	Pederson,	Eastercazer,	wood.
Katherine,	Dingwall,	Steel,	——,	grain.
	And some vessels with coals			

SAILED,

Nelly,	Leith,	Tulloch,	Glasgow,	goods.
Thomas,	Leith,	Grant,	Aberdeen,	bark.
Jean,	Leith,	Fe,	Glasgow,	goods.

FRAUDULENT STAMPING OF LINEN.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, EDINBURGH, Aug. 30. 1780.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland having received information some time ago, that Andrew Sword Linen manufacturer in Hilltown of Dundee had been guilty of sundry frauds in the stamping of Linen cloth, through his having unwarrantably got possession of the national stamp and types, which were given to another person, and ordered to be recalled,—they directed their public stampmasters at Dundee to prosecute the said Andrew Sword before the Justices of the Peace in the county of Forfar; in consequence whereof, a process was commenced against him at the instance of Mr John Bell, one of the public stampmasters, with concourse of the Fiscal of Court, for having defaced the length legally stamped at Mr Bell's office, of 137 yards, the real length of a piece of Osnaburg linen, which he had presented there, and for marking on the piece, with the types which he had unjustly got possession of, 139 yards, and for selling the web, and taking payment according to the fraudulent measure: Upon which the Justices of the Peace pronounced the following sentence.

"The Justices having considered the complaint, and acknowledge-"ment made by the said Andrew Sword personally in Court, and sub-"scribed by him, find the complaint thereby proved—and therefore "fine and amerciate the said Andrew Sword in the sum of 50 l. Ster-"ling to the procurator-fiscal of Court, to be afterwards applied to "such charitable and public works as the Justices shall direct; and "likewise ordain the said Andrew Sword to be committed a prisoner "in the tolbooth of Dundee, for the space of eight days from this "date, and thereafter to remain in the said tolbooth until the above "fine be paid; and appoint this sentence to be published in all the E-"dinburgh news-papers, for the information of the public; and grants "warrant to the keeper of the tolbooth of Dundee to receive and de-"tain the body of the said Andrew Sword accordingly."

Which sentence being approved of by the Trustees, they directed it to be inserted in the Edinburgh news-papers, agreeable to the order of the Justices, for an information and warning to all concerned in the Linen Manufacture, of altering, obliterating, or committing any other fraud with the national stamp.

By Order of the Board,

ROB. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

LANDS in Mid-Lothian to be SOLD.

THE Land of LEITH-HEAD, comprehending the INN, and 20 Acres of Land set therewith, known by the name of LITTLE VANTAGE, lying in the parish of Kirkneuton, and county of Edinburgh.

The Lands in whole consist of about 260 acres, are of good soil, and near the means of improvement. There is upon the lands a neat mansion house, lately built, and fit to accommodate a pretty large family; and the whole, which is in the natural possession of the proprietor, except 40 acres, set along with the inn, may be entered to at Martinmas first.

The premisses are situated twelve measured miles west of Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark, and other parts of that county, as well as the shire of Ayr.

If the lands are not sold, the farm in the possession of the proprietor, will be LET for a year, to be entered into at Martinmas first.

For further particulars, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, or to James Gordon at Craigie, who will show a plan and survey of the lands, and who have powers to conclude a bargain.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Friday, Aug.* 18.

Order of the day for committing the bill for compelling the renewal of leases for lives renewable for ever,

Lord Carysford and Lord Defart went through a variety of arguments to oppose the bill.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel arose, and, in a long elaborate speech, endeavoured to establish three points; first, that covenants expressed in renewable leases for lives, were so well understood, eight years after the renewal of these tenures, that a landlord who had promised to renew to his tenant, afterwards refused, on the lapse of the term, and left the tenant without a remedy. This, said his Grace, proves strongly that the landlord was thoroughly sensible of his power in rejecting the tenant's application. 2dly, That as the courts of equity were open to redress all real grievances, to make a positive law to interfere with, or rather annihilate its power of determining such matters, was both unjust and unnecessary; because, if any lapse had been incurred, through unavoidable events on the part of the tenant, there the Lord Chancellor was ready to relieve him, and he might be sure of redress.

If, on the other hand, he had neglected the performance of his covenant, by not paying the fine which he was perfectly capable of so doing, the fault was entirely his own; and as the covenant was expressly against him, he deserved to lose his lease.

The third point of his Grace's argument was to shew, that the passing such an act, above one hundred years after the operations of tenures for lives had been so well understood, would have the force of an *ex post facto* law, which tends generally to injury and oppression. His Grace ridiculed the idea of a tacit acknowledgment of the landlord to renew, at all events, notwithstanding the express covenant from the smallest of a reserved fine. For, said he, are not many tenures of this kind loaded with very considerable fines; and shall we thence conclude that the landlord was indifferent whether he paid or not?

The small and great fines must operate alike. There were not two constructions; both arose from the same principle, and must operate in the same way.

His Grace concluded with giving the bill his hearty negative.

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, and Lord Farnham spoke for the bill.

The question being at length put, the numbers appeared,

Contents,	16	
Proxies,	19	Lord Farnham.
	25	
Not Contents,	17	
Proxies,	13	Archbishop of Cashel.
	30	

The Archbishop of Cashel afterwards moved, that the bill be committed on the first day of October next, which was withdrawn without a division.

The bill was then ordered to be committed for to-morrow.

Read the trade and mutiny bills, which were ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, August* 21.

Mr *Conolly* said he was sorry to see so thin a House, and that none of the gentlemen, who are distinguished by the name of Patriots, were present. He was surprised, he said, on Friday last, to see a string of resolutions published in the public papers, by a corps of Volunteers, which were subvertive of the constitution, prejudicial to the state, and an insult to the honour and dignity of Parliament. He was one of those, he said, who moved and voted the thanks of Parliament early in the sessions to the Volunteers. The necessity of the state permitted them to be armed; they were necessary and useful, and deserved every approbation. He was certain there were many of the best and greatest men in the kingdom among them, for whom he entertained every respect. But he knew many corps of Volunteers of his opinion, who were equally hurt at any improper act attributed to the associations in general. That the declaration of this corps had brought on similar declarations from others; he therefore wished to nip the evil in the bud. He had done as much as any other man in the kingdom for the good of the country, and had exerted every endeavour to procure a free trade, which he was sorry it was not in the prospect of affairs to turn to a national benefit, as dissatisfaction and ingratitude were spread abroad. It had been unjustly supposed his connection with the chief governor influenced his conduct. He was confident to say it was not, as he never knew how he should vote for a question before he came to the House. He then read from some of the public papers the meetings and distinct resolutions of the Merchants, the Dublin Independents, and the Liberty Corps. He emphatically pointed out the parts of each he apprehended most dangerous; and then read two paragraphs, which he said were seditious and inflammatory. After which he moved that the House come to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the said resolutions and paragraphs contain matters which are false, scandalous, seditious, and libellous, and grossly tended to asperse the proceedings of Parliament, to draw the people from their obedience, and raise discontents among his Majesty's subjects.

Agreed to nem. con.

Lord *Delvin* seconded the motion, and said he thought himself bound to do so upon such infamous proceedings.

Mr *Latouche* said, as a gentleman of his name, and a near kinsman, had signed to the proceedings of one of said meetings, he thought it necessary to inform the House, that on the publication of the same he had applied to him, and that he seemed sensible of his error; that he had been forced into the chair, and was sorry for it.

Mr *Conolly* then moved, "Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their abhorrence of said paragraphs and resolutions, and that he would be pleased to order a prosecution against the authors, printers, and publishers of said resolutions and paragraphs complained of."

Agreed to *nem. con.*

Capt. *Burgh* moved, That Mr Peter Digges Latouche be excepted in the said prosecution.

The Speaker said it was informal to agree to such a motion here. It might be done in the course of prosecution.

Mr *Foster* expressed his wish, that the persons prosecuted should be brought before no other tribunal than the regular law of the land.

The *Attorney General* said he thought it impossible for the Commons to pass over so great an insult to the constitution. They had attacked the merits of an House of Commons, which had deserved their warmest commendation. That by this means the members, instead of going down to the assizes to meet the smiles of their constituents, should meet with nothing but aversion. He hoped, however, it was only a momentary indiscretion, in some wrong-headed men, and would soon pass over. In the prosecution, the innocent should be distinguished from the guilty, and he would cover the young gentleman alluded to by a *Noli Prosequi*.

The resolutions were then ordered to be carried up to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Adjourned till Monday next.

Dublin Castle, Aug. 19. 1780.

This day, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act for the advancement of trade, and for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several duties therein mentioned.

An act for continuing and amending several laws relating to his Majesty's revenue, and for the more effectually preventing of frauds therein, and for such other purposes as are therein mentioned.

An act for explaining and amending an act passed in the 15th and 16th years of the reign of George III. entitled, an act for the better regulating the pipe-water of the city of Dublin.

An act for reviewing, continuing, and amending several temporary statutes.

An act for the relief of persons who have omitted to qualify themselves according to law.

An act to amend and continue an act passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, An act to amend and continue an act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of his present Majesty, entitled, An act for the better regulating of the baking trade in the city of Dublin, and for other purposes.

An act to amend a mistake in an act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of his present Majesty, entitled, An act for amending the public roads.

An act to impower grand juries to contract for keeping the public roads in repair.

An act for amending the acts of the second and eighth years of the reign of his late Majesty King George I. and of the first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II. for the recovery of small debts in a summary way by civil bill, as far as they relate to the county of Dublin.

An act for the better regulation of the woolen manufactures of this kingdom.

An act for continuing several temporary statutes, and for amending an act passed in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, altering, and improving Sackville Street and Marlborough Street in the city of Dublin, and the lanes and avenues leading unto the same respectively; and for enabling the corporations for badging the poor within the county of Waterford, and the county of the city of Waterford, to unite and become one corporation; and also for establishing a body corporate within the town and parish of Lisburne, in the county of Antrim, for the better support and government of the poor within the said town and parish.

An act for amending and explaining the several laws made in this kingdom for carrying on the Lagan navigation.

An act for impowering grand juries to present bridges, and tolls to be paid for passing the same in certain cases.

An act to prevent combinations, and for the further encouragement of trade.

An act to prevent the infliction of the punishment of whipping under an act passed in the eleventh and twelfth years of his present Majesty, intitled, An act for the regulation of the city of Corke, and for other purposes therein mentioned, relative to the said city, without first having the person on whom such punishment shall be inflicted, convicted by a jury.

An act for the better regulation of the silk manufacture.

An act for further enforcing a due execution of the laws relative to turnpike roads in this kingdom.

An act for regulating the curing and preparing provisions, and for preventing combinations among the several tradesmen and other persons employed in making up such provisions, and for regulating the butter trade in the city of Dublin, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for licensing and regulating lottery offices, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for regulating the baking trade in the city of Corke.

An act to prevent the detestable practices of houghing cattle, burning of houses, barns, haggards, and corn, and for other purposes.

An act to prevent vexatious and frivolous arrests, and for other purposes.

An act for naturalizing such foreign merchants, traders, artificers, artizans, manufacturers, workmen, seamen, farmers, and others, who shall settle in this kingdom.

An act to explain an act, intitled, An act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts.

An act for regulating and extending the tobacco trade.

An act for the better regulating the corn trade of this kingdom.

An act for the better accommodation and regulation of his Majesty's army in this kingdom.

And to seven road, and five private acts.

TO RUN THROUGH IN TWO DAYS,

The Edinburgh and Newcastle Diligence,

By BERWICK.

SETS out every morning at seven o'clock, from Duncan Macfarlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance;—carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	L. 1	14 0
From Newcastle to York,	1	1 0
And from York to London,	1	2 0
	L. 4	17 0

Passengers taken up on the road to pay 3½d. per mile—To be allowed 14 lib. luggage, and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle, 2d. per lib.

The proprietors will not be accountable for any thing above the value of 5 l. Sterling, unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

N. B. The Glasgow Fly sets off at 8 o'clock in the morning as usual. Neat Post Chaises, and Saddle Horses, on the shortest notice.

By Authority of the Right Hon. the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, upon Friday the 20th of October next, before the said Judge at Edinburgh, within the ordinary Court place, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

The FRENCH PRIVATEER called the REVENGE, with her Float-boat, Furniture, Apparelling, and Stores, as she presently lies in the harbour of Greenock. To be set up at the sum of 565 l. 4 s. 11 d. Sterling.

The conditions of roup, and inventory of said ship to be seen in the hands of the clerks of Admiralty. And, for further particulars, apply to Mr James Gammil merchant in Greenock.

At the West End of the Great Canal,

THE Sloop BRITANNIA, PHILIP COWELL Master, for NEWCASTLE, to sail about the 1st of September, and to call at LEITH.

For freight, apply to the Master at the head of the Canal, near Glasgow, or to Alexander Sommervell, Leith, who will receive and ship the goods.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To sail September 13. 1780.

THE STIRLING, JOHN DICK Master, mounting 16 twelve pounders, and men answerable.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; Mr John Learmonth, Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expence, and are well provided with small arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are desirous to serve on board these ships for 3 years certain, will meet with the best encouragement, and be protected. All mariners, recruiting parties, soldiers upon furlow, and all other steerage passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to or from London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10s. 6d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly as usual, without waiting for convoy; and goods are received and forwarded from Leith by Mr J. Learmonth.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Island, and Lucea Montague Bay, JAMAICA,

THE Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Master, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will sail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounders, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.—For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

ad AUGUST 1780.

Just arrived with this convoy from London, a fresh Cargo of

ADAMS's SOLVENT

For the STONE and GRAVEL,

IS to be sold at ALEXANDER MANNERS's, Merchant, below the Guard, south side of the street, second shop above the Tron Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; *and no where else in Scotland.* Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.—*At the above Place,* Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2s. 6d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s.

And, *this day is published,* price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of

A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;

In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles explained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the stone; also diagnostics stated for distinguishing those from other diseases; the inefficacy of soapy lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases. Likewise observations on the gout, when combined with the stone.

BY S. PERRY, SURGEON.

London: Printed for T. BECKET, London, &c.

LAMPS to LIGHT.

ANY Person willing to undertake lighting and upholding the Lamps of the Burgh of CANONGATE for the ensuing season, are desired to lodge their signed proposals with Mr George Rae treasurer of the Burgh, on or before the 7th of September next.

By order of the Right Honourable

The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the City of EDINBURGH,

THE City's PUBLIC LAMPS are to be lighted upon Monday the 18th day of September next, and to continue for the ordinary time.

Any person willing to contract for lighting the same, for one, two, or three years, from sun-setting to sun-rising, and for upholding and keeping the same in repair, are desired to lodge sealed proposals with the City Chamberlain, on or before the 8th September next.

There are upwards of 300 lamps, the property of the city, which will be delivered over in good repair to the contractor, who is to be obliged to uphold them, and return them to the City's Magazine in good repair, when the same are taken down, and to continue to return them every year to the Magazine in the like repair, after the season of lighting, to the end of his contract.

NOTA, There is a considerable quantity of old fashioned lamps in the City's Magazine, to be disposed of. Any person intending to purchase the same may give in an offer to the City Chamberlain betwixt and the 6th day of September next, who is impowered to sell them. James Brown at the Council Chamber, will shew the Lamps.

FOGGAGE of the North Park of BINNS,

To LET, and to be entered unto immediately.

THIS park contains 180 Scots acres, fenced by a stone and lime wall near two ells high, naturally sheltered by the banks of a rivulet which runs through it, as well as planting in it and round it; and bee sides, the burn has several fine springs of water.

This park, on which snow seldom lies, being on the sea side, will be let for the three following years for pasturage; or, if more agreeable to a farmer, may be let in lease for 31 years, for tillage, with proper accommodations in houses, offices, and shades for feeding cattle on turnip, part of the soil being well adapted for that husbandry; and more land adjacent may be let, if required, all of excellent soil.

These lands, with made roads, lie 14 measured miles west of Edinburgh, two east of Borrowstounness and Linlithgow. At both places dung may be had reasonably, and lime may be landed from Limekilns at a gate on the shore near Blackness, or in the harbour, which is nearer to some part of the ground.

Enquire for further particulars at Sir Robert Dalyell, Bart. the proprietor.—— Not to be repeated.

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GRASS and CORN FARMS in Perthshire,

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next.

TO be LET by public roup, within the house of William Fleming vintner at Kirkmichael, on Wednesday the 11th of October next, for such term of years as parties can agree on, several extensive GRASS and CORN FARMS, being the estate formerly belonging to Baron Reid, lying in Strathardle, about ten miles from Dunkeld, and an equal distance from Cupar-Angus. Some of the best sheep and cattle grasings in Scotland are upon these lands; and the arable grounds are capable of being highly improved, as there is plenty of limestone on the premisses; and for which purpose every reasonable encouragement will be given.

As very few experienced farmers are settled in that part of the country, persons of that description may be assured they will find it much for their interest to become tacksmen of these farms.

There is a good mansion-house, garden, some fine old grass-grounds, and some mills, on the premisses, also to be let.

William Shaw at Cray, or Charles Low at Ashintully, the ground-officer, will shew the lands; and proposals for a private bargain may be lodged with Ralph Bowie writer in Edinburgh, or the said William Shaw.

SALE of LANDS in Argyleshire.

TO be SOLD, jointly or separately, the following FARMS, part of the Estate of CRAIGNISH, lying in the parish of Craignish, and shire of Argyle,

The Lands of SORODA and Island MACNIVEN, with the Island of ISLAND NAKUINSAIG, the Lands of BARACKEN, comprehending the Lands of GEMMEL, the Lands of DAILL, the Lands of GREINAG, and the Lands of CORVORANBEG. The whole Lands hold of the Duke of Argyle, are pleasantly situated on the west coast of the division of Argyle, are capable of much improvement, and well adapted both for tillage and grazing.

For further particulars, apply to William Campbell writer at Kilbarchan, near Paisley, or to Allan Macdougal writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

SALE of an ESTATE in Argyleshire,

INCLUDING

The celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 20th day of November 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA, and a considerable tract of country along the sea-coast, being very extensive and improveable, having all the materials for that purpose on the estate, and water carriage.

The sea-coast of this estate abounds in fish of all kinds, and the muirs are stored with a variety of game. The yearly free rent, after deduction of minister's stipend, and a small feu-duty, payable to the Duke of Argyle, the superior, is 478 l. sterling, exclusive of the produce of the kelp-shores presently enjoyed by the tenants, which yield annually about 50 tons of that valuable commodity, and may of itself much increase the rental upon proper leases; the whole lands being just now out of lease, except the farm of Laggan Ulva, rented at 13 l. 6s. 8d. sterling.

In order to encourage purchasers, the whole subjects are to be exposed at 9600 l. sterling, being only about 20 years purchase of the present rent of this very improveable estate.

The articles of sale and progress of writs, with a judicial rental, are to be seen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental with John Macneill writer in Inverary; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

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